

Family PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ

Phoenicopterus ruber antiquorum—The Common Flamingo.

Family ANATIDÆ

Nettapus coromendelianus—The Cotton Teal.

Dendrocygna javanica—The Whistling Teal.

Querquedula querquedula—The Garganey Teal.

Family PODICEPIDÆ

Podiceps ruficollis capensis—The Indian Little Grebe.

HUNGERFORD,

GEORGE BROWN.

May, 1930.

XVIII.—A LIST OF SOME BIRDS OF THE SEVEN HILLS OF NAINI TAL. U.P.

The area from which this list was made includes the Naini Tal Lake 6,350 ft., and the seven hills from their summits down to 5,000 ft. The seven hills are Cheena 8,568 ft., Alma 7,792, Sher Ka Dauda 7,869, Laria Kanta 8,144, Agarpatta 7,689, Handi Pandi 7,180, Deopatta 7,987.

A radius of four miles from the lake on all sides would cover the area.

The hills are steep and shaly. There is considerable broken ground.

The forest is dense in parts with thick undergrowth. In places there are open grassy slopes.

The forest consists of the three oaks—*karshu*, *maru*, *bnuj*—cypress, rhododendron, ash, horse chestnut, ilex, some deodars, blue pines (at 5,000 ft.), walnut and small bamboos.

The hills are so steep that there are no water-courses worth mentioning except during the rains.

The plains are fourteen miles below and the snow range sixty-six miles away.

There are no higher ranges between Cheena and the snow range.

The birds consist of residents, those passing through on migration, and those that move up or down according to the season.

Crows, magpies, jays, tits, sibilias, nut-hatches, thrushes, black-birds, woodpeckers, tree-creepers, streaked laughing-thrushes, vultures, kites, partridges, pheasants and owls are residents.

Laughing-thrushes, mynas, minivets, flycatchers, hoopoes, bulbuls, parrots, warblers move up or down the hills according to season. They are summer residents in Naini Tal.

Redstarts, grosbeaks, cormorants, grebes, rosefinches, black-throated thrushes, Altai hedge-sparrows, and goldfinches arrive or can be seen in the winter and leave in the early summer.

No doubt there are many more birds needed to make the list at all approximate to the actual number that could be seen; but the list gives all that can be seen by fairly frequent and careful observation and search.

The birds are placed according to the order given in the Second Edition of the *Fauna of British India Birds*, by Stuart Baker.

1. **Himalayan Jungle Crow.** *Corvus coronoides intermedius*.
A very common resident.
2. **The Red-Billed Blue Magpie.** *Urocissa melanocephala occipitalis*.
A common resident. They come into the station more frequently and in greater numbers in the winter. They bathed and drank out of a bird bath in the garden.
3. **The Black-throated Jay.** *Garrulus lanceolatus*.
A common resident. They frequent the station and gardens more often in the winter. They also used the bird bath.
4. **The Himalayan Jay.** *Garrulus bispecularis bispecularis*.
A common resident of the surrounding woods.
5. **The Green-backed Tit.** *Parus monticolus monticolus*.
A very common resident.
6. **The Crested Black Tit.** *Lophophanes melanolophus*.
A common resident. A pair nested in my garden in March.
7. **The Brown-crested Tit.** *Lophophanes dichrous dichrous*.
Not common. Seen in the forests.
8. **The Northern Yellow-checked Tit.** *Machlolophus xanthogenys xanthogenys*.
Often seen in July and August in the forests.
9. **The Red-headed Tit.** *Ægithaliscus concinus iredalei*.
A very common resident seen in both gardens and forests.
10. **The White-tailed Nuthatch.** *Sitta himalayensis*
A very common resident : goes about in hunting parties with tits and yellow-naped ixulus and the grey-headed warbler.
11. **The Himalayan White-crested Laughing-Thrush.** *Garrulax leucolophus leucolophus*.
Seen occasionally at 5,000 feet. : once at 5,800 feet.
12. **The White-throated Laughing-Thrush.** *Garrulax albogularis albogularis*.
A common resident. Goes about in large and noisy flocks in the forests, and comes into the gardens in the winter.
13. **The Red-headed Laughing-Thrush.** *Trochalopterus erythrocephalum erythrocephalum*.
Occasionally seen in the forests at 7,500 feet or higher ; but rare.
14. **The Simla Streaked Laughing-Thrush.** *Trochalopterus lineatum griseicentior*.
A very common resident in gardens and forests.
15. **The Striated Laughing-Thrush.** *Grammatoptila striata striata*.
Seen in the summer from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in the forests ; not common.
16. **Vigor's Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler.** *Pomatorhinus erythrogeus erythrogeus*.
Seen and heard in the summer months and autumn.
17. **Baker's Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler.** *Pomatorhinus erythrogeus haringtoni*.
Seen and frequently heard during the summer and autumn.
Lurks in the undergrowth about the station.
18. **The Black-headed Sibia.** *Leioptila capistrata capistrata*.
A very common resident : abundant in gardens and forests.
19. **Hodgson's Blue-winged Siva.** *Siva cyanoptera cyanoptera*.
A pair seen frequently in April drinking and bathing in the garden bird bath.

20. **The Yellow-naped Ixulus.** *Ixulus flavicollis flavicollis.*
Seen throughout the year, but more numerous in July and August. Small flocks seen associating with tits, warblers, sillas, and nuthatches.
21. **The Indian Red-billed Liothrix.** *Liothrix lutea callipyga.*
Seen throughout the year, but more often in the winter when small flocks were frequently met with. Small flocks used the bird bath almost daily during December and January. Seen up to 8,000 feet in July, but mostly at 6,800 feet.
22. **The Red-winged Shrike-Babbler.** *Pteruthius erythropterus.*
Seen all the year. Abundant in the forests in July and August.
23. **The Himalayan Black Bulbul.** *Microscelis psaroides psaroides.*
Numerous flocks from December to April. Further flocks in September.
24. **The Rufous-bellied Bulbul.** *Hemixus maclellandi maclellandi.*
Seen frequently from March to September in the forests up to 7,000 feet.
25. **The Punjab Red-vented Bulbul.** *Molpastes hæmorrhous intermedius.*
Not at all common. Seen from February to September occasionally at 5,500 feet or lower.
26. **The White-checked Bulbul.** *Molpastes leucogenys leucogenys.*
Common in summer. Very few from January to April.
27. **The Himalayan Tree-creeper.** *Certhia himalayana himalayana.*
A common resident in forest and garden.
28. **The Indian Bush-Chat.** *Saxicola tarquata indica.*
Occasionally seen in June and July at 5,000 feet.
29. **The Dark-grey Bush-Chat.** *Oreicola ferrea ferrea.*
A very common bird in garden and forest from March to October. Seen in December, January and February.
30. **The Western Spotted Forktail.** *Enicurus maculatus maculatus.*
Two seen in February, one in March and one in August in mountain streams in which there was very little water at 5,500, 6,000 and 6,500 feet.
31. **The Blue-fronted Redstart.** *Phœnicurus frontalis.*
A very common visitor from December to March at about 6,500 feet.
32. **The White-capped Redstart.** *Chaimarrhornis leucocephala.*
A fair number about the lake—6,350 feet—from December to April: after that none.
33. **The Plumbeous Redstart.** *Rhyacornis fuliginosa fuliginosa.*
A fair number about the the lake from December to March.
34. **The Red-flanked Bush Robin.** *Ianthia cyanura rufilata.*
Very common from December to March down to 6,500 feet.
35. **The White-collared Blackbird.** *Turdus merula albocinctus.*
A resident. They come into the station during the winter. They used the bird bath very often.
In the summer they ascend the hills to 7,000 or 8,000 feet and breed there.
36. **The Grey-winged Blackbird.** *Turdus boulboul.*
A resident. Commoner in the station in the winter when seen with the white-collared blackbird and grey-headed thrush and black-throated thrushes. They used the bird bath frequently.
37. **The Grey-headed Thrush.** *Turdus castaneus castaneus.*
Occasionally seen in the winter in February and March in company with other thrushes. Not common.
38. **The Black-throated Thrush.** *Turdus albogularis.*
Very common from December to March; after that none.

39. **The Himalayan Missel-Thrush.** *Arceuthornis visivorus bonapartei*.
Seen at 8,000 feet in February and March.
40. **The Small-billed Mountain-Thrush.** *Oreocincla dauma dauma*.
Occasionally seen at 8,000 ft. in July.
41. **The Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush.** *Monticola erythrogastra*.
Two seen in February at 7,500 feet.
42. **The Blue-headed Rock-Thrush.** *Monticola cinclorhyncha*.
Seen from May to September at 7,000 to 8,000 feet. Breeds locally.
43. **The Himalayan Whistling-Thrush.** *Myiophonus temminckii temminckii*.
A very common resident on hills, valleys and gardens and forests. Frequently uses the bird bath, and seen in rocky country away from water. This bird has a pretty song and is the only thrush at Naini Tal which sings frequently and is often heard. The grey-winged and white-collared blackbirds do not sing much here.
44. **The Altai Hedge-Sparrow.** *Laiscopus himalayanus*.
Flocks seen in February.
45. **The White-browed Blue Flycatcher.** *Cyornis superciliaris superciliaris*.
Fairly common from 22nd March to end of September.
46. **The Verditer Flycatcher.** *Stoparola melanops melanops*.
Very common from 3rd March to end of September. Most seen in April, May and June.
47. **The Brown Flycatcher.** *Alseonax latirostris pooneusis*.
Not common. Seen in September.
48. **The Grey-headed Flycatcher.** *Culicicapa ceylonensis ceylonensis*.
March to August and fairly common.
49. **The Rufous-bellied Niltava.** *Niltava sundara sundara*.
Two pairs seen in July at 8,000 feet and one in September.
50. **The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.** *Chelidorhynch hypoxanthum*.
Two seen in March and two in April.
51. **The Short-billed Minivet.** *Pericrocotus brevirostris brevirostris*.
Very common from 10th February to October.
52. **The Dark-grey Cuckoo-Shrike.** *Lalage melaschista melaschista*.
One in early September.
53. **The Himalayan Black Drongo.** *Dicrurus macrocercus albirictus*.
Seen from March to August; but not common.
54. **The Himalayan Grey Drongo.** *Dicrurus leucophæus stevensi*.
April, May and June and September and early October.
Groups of 10 to 12 seen at times. Commoner than the black drongo.
55. **Hume's Willow-Warbler.** *Phylloscopus humii*.
Passing through in May.
56. **The Greenish Willow-Warbler.** *Acanthopneuste nitidus viridans*.
Passing through in May.
57. **The Large-crowned Willow-Warbler.** *Acanthopneuste occipitalis occipitalis*.
Passing through in May and September.
58. **The Kashmir Grey-headed Warbler.** *Seicercus xanthoschistus albosuperciliaris*.
Very common from April to October.
Found a nest with young at 8,000 feet on 23rd May. Saw one of these warblers feeding a young Himalayan cuckoo on the 30th May.

59. **The Brown Hill-Warbler.** *Suya crinigera crinigera*.
Occasionally seen in the summer on the open grassy slopes of the hills.
60. **The Common Myna.** *Acridotheres tristis tristis*.
Very common in the summer. A rapid decrease during September and October.
61. **The Black and Yellow Grosbeak.** *Perissospiza icteroides icteroides*.
A large number in the oak forests at 7,000 to 8,000 feet during December to April.
62. **The Spotted-winged Grosbeak.** *Mycerobas melanoxanthus*.
A considerable number seen during January to the end of February at 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the forests.
No allied grosbeaks were seen at all although carefully looked for.
63. **The Pink-browed Rose-Finch.** *Propasser rodochrous*.
Occasionally seen from December to March.
64. **The Himalayan Gold-Finch.** *Carduelis caniceps caniceps*.
Flocks seen in February.
65. **The Red-browed Rose-Finch.** *Callacanthis burtoni*.
Quite common from December to April. Large flocks seen in the forests, and in the station feeding on the dried seeds of the mountain ash.
No other find was as common as this one.
66. **The Himalayan Green-Finch.** *Hypacanthis spinoides spinoides*.
Common from June to October. Seen occasionally in December and in January. Occurred in pairs or in small flocks.
67. **The Indian House-Sparrow.** *Passer domesticus indicus*.
A common resident.
68. **The Kashmir Cinnamon Sparrow.** *Passer rutilans debilis*.
Fairly frequent in June, July and August.
69. **The Eastern Meadow-Bunting.** *Emberiza cia stracheyi*.
Seen in February, March and September.
70. **The White Wagtail.** *Motacilla alba dukhunensis*.
Occurs in March and April and again in August and September but not very numerous.
71. **The Grey Wagtail.** *Motacilla cinerea caspica*.
Very numerous in March, April and September: a few up to December.
72. **The Indian Tree-Pipit.** *Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni*.
Occurs in March.
73. **The Brown Rock-Pipit.** *Anthus sordidus jerdoni*.
Seen in May.
74. **The Northern White-Eye.** *Zosterops palpebrosa elwesi*.
Arrived on the 18th March and stays till October.
75. **Blyth's Yellow-backed Sunbird.** *Æthopyga nepalensis horsfieldi*.
Frequently seen in the garden in June and July, feeding on the wild pomegranate flowers.
76. **The Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker.** *Picus squamatus squamatus*.
A resident.
77. **The Western Himalayan Pied Woodpecker.** *Dryobates himalayensis himalayensis*.
A resident.

78. **The Brown-fronted Pied Woodpecker.** *Dryobates auriceps*.
A common resident. It frequents the garden. It fed on cocoanut put out for the tits pecking very vigorously at the nut and swinging round and round as the nut twisted.
79. **The Great Himalayan Barbet.** *Megalaima virens marshallorum*.
A common resident. It is heard most in the spring and summer.
80. **The European Cuckoo.** *Cuculus canorus*.
April to July, but not common.
81. **The Himalayan Cuckoo.** *Cuculus optatus*.
Common from April to July.
82. **The Large Hawk-Cuckoo.** *Hierococyx sparveroides*.
April to July : seen and heard in the forests ; but not common.
83. **The Himalayan Slaty-headed Paroquet.** *Psittacula schisticeps schisticeps*.
Many in June to October up to 8,000 feet. They go down lower in the winter, when they are not usually seen above 5,000 feet.
84. **The Himalayan Pied Kingfisher.** *Ceryle lugubris guttulata*.
Seen by the lake in January.
85. **The Common Indian Kingfisher.** *Alcedo atthis bengalensis*.
A few are resident.
86. **The Indian White-breasted Kingfisher.** *Halcyon smyrnensis fusca*.
Several seen in June, July and August at Sukha Tal.
87. **The European Hoopoe.** *Upupa epops epops*.
Arrived on April 5th, leave by the end of September.
88. **The Alpine Swift.** *Micropus melba melba*.
Flocks in September.
89. **The Common Indian House-Swift.** *Micropus affinis affinis*.
Arrived 15th March, remain until October.
90. **The Himalayan Wood-Owl.** *Strix nivicola*.
Occasionally seen.
91. **The Himalayan Brown Wood-Owl.** *Strix indrance newarensis*.
Occasionally seen.
92. **The Western Spotted Scops Owl.** *Otus spilocephalus huttoni*.
Resident. One seen which had markings on the back of its head which resembled two eyes and beak.
93. **The Western Himalayan Barred Owlet.** *Glaucidium cuculoides cuculoides*.
Resident.
94. **The Western Collared Pigmy Owlet.** *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei*.
Resident.
95. **The Black Vulture.** *Sarcogyps calvus*.
96. **The Himalayan Griffon.** *Gyps himalayensis*.
97. **The White-backed Vulture.** *Pseudogyps bengalensis*.
98. **The Egyptian Vulture.** *Neophron percnopterus percnopterus*.
99. **The Bearded Vulture.** *Gypaëtus barbatus hemachalanus*.
100. **The Kestrel.** *Cerchneis tinnunculus interstinctus*.
101. **The Imperial Eagle.** *Aquila heliaca heliaca*.
102. **The Eastern Steppe Eagle.** *Aquila nipalensis nipalensis*.
103. **The Indian Black Eagle.** *Ictinaëtus malayensis perniger*.

104. The Himalayan Fishing-Eagle. *Ichthyophaga humilis plumbeus*.
105. The Brahminy Kite. *Haliastur indus indus*.
Seen in winter about the lake.
106. The Common Pariah Kite. *Milvus migrans govinda*.
A common resident.
107. The Long-legged Buzzard. *Buteo rufinus rufinus*.
108. The Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon. *Sphenocercus sphenurus*.
July and August : 5,000 to 8,000 ft.
109. The Indian Rufous Turtle-Dove. *Streptopelia orientalis ferrago*.
Very common, arrives 15th March and stays till October.
110. The Indian Spotted Dove. *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis*
Seen on the cart road in August at 5,500 feet.
111. The Little Brown Dove. *Streptopelia senegalensis cambalensis*.
Seen three times in August at 6,500 feet : one flew into my garden.
112. The Common Red Jungle-Fowl. *Gallus bankiva murghi*.
Resident, but not common.
113. The Cheer Pheasant. *Catreus wallichii*.
Resident, but seen often.
114. The Koklas. *Pucrasia macrolopha macrolopha*.
Resident, not often seen.
115. The White-crested Kalij. *Gennæus hamiltoni*.
Resident : frequently seen.
116. The Common Hill-Partridge. *Arborophila tarqueola tarqueola*.
117. The Indian Black Partridge. *Fancolinus fancolinus asiæ*.
Rarely seen.
118. The Indian Whiskered Tern. *Chlidonias leucopareia indica*.
A few on the lake in September.
119. The Little Ringed Plover. *Charadrius dubius jerdoni*.
Two seen at Sukha Tal in September.
120. The Green Sandpiper. *Tringa ochroplus*.
One seen at Sukha Tal in September.
121. The Woodcock. *Scotopax rusticola*.
One seen on 3rd April.
122. The Large Cormorant. *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensia*.
Four on the lake from January to April.
123. The Mallard. *Anas platyrhyncha*.
Small flocks on the lake in September.
124. The Little Grebe. *Podiceps ruficollis capensis*.
Two seen in the lake during January and February.

NAINI TAL.
May, 1930.

CORRIE HUDSON,
Major General.